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September 8, 2015

Via E-Mail And Overnight Delivery

Kenneth C. Anthony, Jr.
K. Jay Anthony, Jr.
The Anthony Law Firm
250 Magnolia St.
Spartanburg, SC 293064

Re: *J. W. Moore v. General Motors LLC, et al.*
Case No.: 2011-CP-42-2625 (Spartanburg Cty. Ct. of Comm. Pleas, SC)

Dear Counsel:

Reference is made to the *Fourth Amended Complaint* (“Pleading”) filed in the above-referenced lawsuit (“Lawsuit”), which seeks to hold General Motors LLC (“New GM”) liable for various claims, as well as seeks punitive damages relating to vehicles/parts manufactured and sold by Motors Liquidation Company (f/k/a General Motors Corporation) (“Old GM”). From a review of the Pleading, it appears that Plaintiff is making allegations and asserting claims against New GM for damages and punitive damages that arise from the conduct of Old GM (and not New GM). *See, e.g.*, Pleading ¶¶ 9(f) -11(g).¹ The attempt to assert such claims against and seek such damages from New GM is a violation of the Sale Order and Injunction (as herein defined) entered by the Bankruptcy Court (as herein defined). *See Decision on Motion to Enforce Sale Order, In re Motors Liquidation Company*, 529 B.R. 510 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y 2015) (“Decision”), as well as the Judgment entered by the Bankruptcy Court on June 1, 2015 (“Judgment”).² As such, those claims and requests for punitive damages cannot be maintained against New GM.

The Amended and Restated Master Sale and Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 26, 2009 (as amended) (“Sale Agreement”), which was approved by an Order, dated July 5, 2009 (“Sale Order and Injunction”), of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (“Bankruptcy Court”), is clear in this regard. Specifically, under the Sale Agreement, New GM assumed only three categories of liabilities for vehicles and parts sold by Old GM: (a) post-sale

¹ The reference to certain paragraphs in the Pleading is by way of example only, and should not be construed as an exhaustive list of the allegations and claims that New GM believes violate the Judgment, Decision and Sale Order and Injunction (each as defined herein).

² A copy of the Judgment is annexed hereto as **Exhibit “A.”** The Judgment memorializes the rulings in the Decision, a copy of which is annexed hereto as **Exhibit “B.”**

The Anthony Law Firm

September 8, 2015

Page 2

accidents or incidents³ involving Old GM vehicles causing personal injury, loss of life or property damage; (b) repairs provided for under the “Glove Box Warranty”—a specific written warranty, of limited duration, that only covers repairs and replacement of parts and not monetary damages; and (c) Lemon Law claims (as defined in the Sale Agreement) essentially tied to the failure to honor the Glove Box Warranty. All other liabilities relating to vehicles and parts sold by Old GM were “Retained Liabilities” of Old GM. *See Sale Agreement § 2.3(b).* To the extent the claims asserted in the Pleading and damages sought are based on a successor liability theory, they were not assumed by New GM and, accordingly, New GM cannot be liable to the Plaintiff under that theory of recovery.

In addition, the Sale Agreement made clear that while New GM assumed liabilities for post-sale accidents involving Old GM vehicles directly causing personal injury, loss of life, or property damage, that obligation was for the assumption of compensatory damages only – not punitive damages. The Sale Agreement defines “damages” as all Losses other than punitive damages. Moreover, the word “directly” in the definition of Product Liabilities was specifically used to make clear that the only liabilities assumed by New GM for post-sale accidents are those damages directly related to the accident. Punitive damages which are assessed to deter future wrongful conduct of Old GM, unrelated to the specific accident, was never something that New GM assumed. The Bankruptcy Court has previously found that New GM only assumed the liabilities that were commercially necessary for its post-sale business activities. Punitive damages assessed to punish alleged pre-sale wrongful conduct of Old GM would never be something considered “commercially necessary.” In fact, based on the subordinated priority of punitive damage claims in bankruptcy, even Old GM would not have been required to pay such damages. And, clearly, New GM did not assume an obligation that Old GM would never have been required to pay.

Various provisions of the Sale Agreement and the Sale Order and Injunction provide that New GM would have no responsibility for any liabilities (except for Assumed Liabilities, as defined in the Sale Agreement) predicated on Old GM conduct, relating to the operation of Old GM’s business, or the production of vehicles and parts before July 10, 2009. *See, e.g., Sale Order and Injunction ¶¶ AA, 8, 46.* The Sale Order and Injunction enjoins parties from bringing actions against New GM for unassumed Old GM liabilities. *Id.*, ¶ 8. It also provides that the Bankruptcy Court retains “exclusive jurisdiction to enforce and implement the terms and provision of [the] Order” including to “protect [New GM] against any of the [liabilities that it did not expressly assume under the Sale Agreement].” *Id.*, ¶ 71. If there is any ambiguity with respect to any of the foregoing -- which there should not be -- the exclusive forum to clarify that ambiguity is the Bankruptcy Court. The Bankruptcy Court has consistently exercised jurisdiction over issues such as those raised in the Lawsuit.⁴

³ According to the Pleading, Plaintiff is asserting, among others, product liability claims resulting from an accident that took place after the closing of the sale from Old GM to New GM. New GM assumed “Product Liabilities” (as defined in the Sale Agreement, as amended) for post-363 Sale accidents. As such, to the extent the Pleading asserts assumed Product Liabilities, those aspects of the Pleading would not be barred by the Sale Order and Injunction, the Sale Agreement or the Judgment. Note, however, that New GM disputes any and all liability for such claims.

⁴ *See, e.g., Trusky v. Gen. Motors LLC (In re Motors Liquidation Co.),* Adv. Proc. No. 09-09803, 2013 WL 620281 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Feb. 19, 2013); *Castillo v. Gen. Motors LLC (In re Motors Liquidation Co.),* Adv. Proc. No. 09-00509, 2012 WL 1339496 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Apr. 17, 2012), aff’d, 500 B.R. 333 (S.D.N.Y. 2013), aff’d, No. 13-4223-BK, 2014 WL 4653066 (2d Cir. Sept. 19, 2014). *See also Celotex Corp. v. Edward,* 514 U.S. 300 (1995).

The Anthony Law Firm
September 8, 2015
Page 3

The Bankruptcy Court recently issued the Judgment, which reiterated that “[e]xcept for Independent Claims and Assumed Liabilities (if any), all claims and/or causes of action that the Ignition Switch Plaintiffs may have against New GM concerning an Old GM vehicle or part seeking to impose liability or damages based in whole or in part on Old GM conduct (including, without limitation, on any successor liability theory of recovery) are barred and enjoined pursuant to the Sale Order” Judgment ¶ 9; *see also* Decision, 529 B.R. at 528 (“Claims premised in any way on Old GM conduct are properly proscribed under the Sale Agreement and the Sale Order, and by reason of the Court’s other rulings, the prohibitions against the assertion of such claims stand.”). The reasoning and rulings set forth in the Judgment and Decision are equally applicable to the Lawsuit. To the extent that the Pleading asserts causes of action based on Old GM conduct that are not assumed Product Liabilities (as defined in the Sale Agreement), and/or requests punitive damages based on Old GM conduct, they are proscribed. Accordingly, the Pleading should be amended so that it is consistent with the rulings in the Judgment, Decision and Sale Order and Injunction.

While the Judgment provided procedures for amending pleadings that violate the Judgment, Decision and Sale Order and Injunction, or filing a pleading with the Bankruptcy Court if you have a good faith basis to maintain that your pleading should not be amended, the Bankruptcy Court, on September [3], 2015, entered a *Scheduling Order Regarding Case Management Order Re: No-Strike, No Stay, Objection, And GUC Trust Asset Pleading* (“**Scheduling Order**”), which contains procedures that supersede the procedures set forth in the Judgment. A copy of the Scheduling Order is attached hereto as **Exhibit “C.”** Please consult the Scheduling Order for the procedures that apply to this matter.

If you have any objection to the procedures set forth in the Scheduling Order, you must file such objection in writing with the Bankruptcy Court within three (3) business days of receipt of this demand letter (“**Objection**”). Otherwise, you will be bound by the terms of the Scheduling Order and the determinations made pursuant thereto. If you believe there are issues that should be presented to the Bankruptcy Court relating to your lawsuit that will not otherwise be briefed and argued in accordance with the Scheduling Order, you must set forth that position, with specificity, in your Objection. The Bankruptcy Court will decide whether a hearing is required with respect to any Objection timely filed and, if so, will, promptly notify the parties involved.

This letter and its attachments constitute service on you of the Judgment and Decision, as well as the Scheduling Order.

New GM reserves all of its rights regarding any continuing violations of the Bankruptcy Court’s rulings.

The Anthony Law Firm

September 8, 2015

Page 4

If you have any questions, please call me.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Scott I. Davidson

Scott I. Davidson

SD/hs

Encl.

cc: Philip E. Holladay, Jr., Esq.
Thomas M. Kennedy, Esq.